**COMPLEX MECHANISMS OF COMMUNICATION**

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**Abstract:** When we begin a communication, in order to express our thoughts, we perform various logical and speech operations without realizing it. That is, we give in to the process of implication. As a result, the thought we express and encode can be understood and decoded in different ways by its recipient in a specific situation. Because the idea conveyed by the author is not adequately received by the listener. In this process, it is important to take into consideration factors such as the communicative intentions of the participants, their mental state, worldview, gender and social status. Being able to choose the necessary units in a certain situation and create a coherent speech based on this is the communicative competence of a native speaker. Communicative competence of a person as a function of the brain, covers important social situations in their communication and interaction, serves the complex mechanisms and processes related to the formation of speech and its understanding, i.e., speech communication. The article covers these issues.

**Key words:** *communication, communicative purpose, coding, decoding, communicative competence.*

Nowadays, communicative linguistics, which incorporates such as pragmalinguistic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, cognitive and ethnolinguistic features, has emerged. This branch of linguistics deals with the study of the use of language tools in the process of speech communication and the specific conventional meaning features that they create in this process. In this process, it is important to take into consideration factors such as the communicative intentions of the participants, their mental state, worldview, gender and social status.

A person reflects the world around him in his mind. The reflection is carried out with the help of sense organs. Sensory organs transmit certain information about the external world to the brain. The brain summarizes and processes this information. It seems that the process of reflecting the objective world comes to the surface through the central nervous system, the brain[[1]](#footnote-1). A person has the ability to distinguish the general and specific signs of things as well as events in the material world[[2]](#footnote-2). This process is called an intellectual act in psychology, and it consists of three phases: planning of activities, their implementation and comparison of the achieved result with the intended goal[[3]](#footnote-3).

This is also confirmed by N.A.Bernstein's theory of physiological activity, which arose in the process of elucidating the physiological basis of speech communication. According to him, the activities of humans and higher animals are purposeful, that is, their actions are directed to a specific goal and organized on this basis. Mechanisms such as movement implementation, control and correction are implemented by the multilevel structure of our nervous system. There are many levels in it, and behavior correction can only take place at the highest, most complex level, not all of them.

A similar situation is observed in speech behavior (communication behavior). The highest level of communication behavior in people who know their mother tongue well is the level of a text, a complete clause. It controls speech formation, content expression level in general. In composing a text, words seem to appear by themselves, but when word selection is necessary, or in situations such as memorization, the level of word selection is higher as compared to the semantic field. It shows that the concept of a higher level is relative and variable. Each of the lower levels is indicated to become higher.

Being able to choose the necessary units in a certain situation and create a coherent speech based on this is the communicative competence of a native speaker. Communicative competence of a person as a function of the brain, covers important social situations in their communication and interaction, serves the complex mechanisms and processes related to the formation of speech and its understanding, i.e., speech communication. Therefore, the neuropsychological analysis of speech and the changes that occur as a result of brain dysfunction in the processes of coding - the formation of a sentence and its understanding – decoding, in other words, the examination of the “organization of human communication competence in the brain” is one of the urgent issues of present-day Uzbek linguistics, has become the subject of neurolinguistics which is another new field of linguistics.

The most important and fundamental stage in the formation of neurolinguistics is associated with the name of A.R.Luria. During the Second World War, he collected a huge amount of material during the treatment of soldiers and officers with brain injuries, the results of the analysis that was the basis for the emergence of a new science, neurolinguistics. In his opinion, before raising the issue of the compatibility of brain injuries with speech pathology, problems such as the structure of speech activity, the behavior of communication, and the underlying psychological processes should be solved.

The neurolinguistic concept of A.R.Luria's based on three sources: linguistics, psychology and physiology. The linguistic source goes back to the works of Baudouin de Courtenay and his students. The basis of Baudouin's concept is that the real problem of linguistic research is to clarify that it is not language that is separate from man, but man with the ability to communicate. He admits that “there are not some languages flying in the air, but people with linguistic thinking”. According to him, psychic phenomena and physiological substrate are inseparable. They are present in the living brain, they disappear when the brain “dies”[[4]](#footnote-4).

Baudouin's ideas were developed by L.V.Shcherba. In his work entitled “On the Three Aspects of Linguistic Phenomena and the Experience in Linguistics”, he expresses the following points:

1. The speech structure of a person is not just a sum of speech experience of an individual, but a psychophysiological phenomenon. The psychophysiological structure itself is a social product together with the speech activity conditioned by it. Even the smallest changes in the living conditions of the socio-linguistic group affect the change in speech activity.

2. Linguistic phenomena consist of speaking and understanding processes, language materials (texts) and systems that are extracted from language materials.

While emphasizing the need to research “live speech”, the real facts of human speech (communication) behavior, L.V.Shcherba asserts that the importance of linguists' attention to “unprocessed language materials”, i.e. children's speech, speech pathology, various speech errors[[5]](#footnote-5). These ideas later became the basis for psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics.

Both of these branches of linguistics study a speech activity. Neurologists actively use neuropsychological methods, paying more attention to the role of the brain. In particular, A.R.Luria emphasizes that the understanding of the human world is based not only on sensory organs, but also on rational knowledge[[6]](#footnote-6). A.R.Luria combined the systematic analysis of speech disorders with the theoretical concepts of linguistics and psycholinguistics. About this, G.Paul claims: “Mental states occur in one organism subject to the general laws of individual psychology[[7]](#footnote-7)”.

Problems related to the transmission and reception of ideas have always been the focus of attention of logicians and linguists[[8]](#footnote-8).

It should be noted that when we begin a communication, in order to express our thoughts we perform various logical and speech operations without realizing it. That is, we give in to the process of implication. As a result, the thought we express and encode can be understood and decoded in different ways by its recipient in a specific situation. Because the idea conveyed by the author is not adequately received by the listener. This, of course, is influenced by the above-mentioned factors. G.P.Grice also researched the logical features of the communication process and suggested introducing the *terms implicate, implication and implicating*. According to him, these maneuvers free us from the need to select a specific verb from the group for which the word *implicating* serves as the core concept each time. We need to recognize the verbs that belong to the group of *implicating* and try to understand the exact meaning of the word *saying* in the process of communication or in the context[[9]](#footnote-9). For example, the sentence *He was cornered* can be understood differently depending on the situation.

Firstly, the *literal understanding*. That is, *someone cornered another person for some reason*.

Secondly, the *conventional understanding*. That is, *a difficult situation when you have to choose one of the two ways*.

In order to understand the meaning of a sentence, we ought to have information about the person at the center of this sentence, his situation at the time of the speech, to have a clear idea of the meaning of a certain sentence in a specific speech situation, and to be able to recognize and select units from a group of language units that enable to transmit the information we need. All of these indicate that the communication process is a unique system consisting of complex logical operations and neuropsychophysiological mechanisms.

Therefore, investigating these complex mechanisms in the process of communication in the linguistic aspect is one of the main tasks of contemporary linguistics.

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